Nippon Times

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3-Power Ministers Agree to Drafting Of Peace Terms

U.S. Scribes Claim Soviet Win As Big-Three List Nations To Draft Treaties

The Moscow Radio reported Monday night that agreement had been reached at the foreign ministers conference in Moscow on the preparations of peace treaties for Rumania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Finland and Italy.

Quoting a report issued by the foreign ministers conference, the radio said that peace terms for Italy will be drafted by the foreign ministers of the United States, Britain, Russia and France Peace treaties for Rumania, Bulgaria and Hungary will be drafted by the foreign ministers of the United States Britain and Russia and the peace treaty for Finland by the foreign ministers of Russia and Britain

American reporters in Moscow, said a San Francisco broadcast, interpreted the decisions reached in Moscow as being a diplomatic victory for Russia on the one hand and the acceptance of a compromise proposed by U.S. Secretary of State James Byrnes. Russia has been insisting that the big nations alone be responsible for the peace terms. The United States has taken the position that all United Nations are concerned because the decisions have bearing on future world peace.

Ends Deadlock

As reported by the UP, the compromise ends the deadlock on peace treaties which has existed since the London Conference of the Allied Foreign Ministers. The compromise agreement provides a deadline of next May 1 as the time when the treaties are to be completed. Then a meeting of all the United Nations which participated in the European fighting will be summoned to consider the drafted treaties.

Under the compromise arrangements only those countries which signed the armistice terms with the defeated Axis satelite nations as well as France would participate in the drafting and signing of the peace treaties.

The Moscow Radio stated that further conferences between the three foreign ministers are going on in the meantime, and it said that a communique covering the work of the whole conference might be issued in a day or two.

San Francisco quoted the Moscow Radio as saying that Generalissimo Stalins gave a dinner at the Kremlin Tuesday evening honoring British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin and the U. S. Secretary of State James Byrnes.

Moscow Radio said that when the preparation for the peace treaty draft is completed the Foreign Ministers Council will call a conference to explain the peace treaty for Italy, Rumania, Bulgaria, Hungary and Finland. The Council will include the entire five members of the Foreign Ministers Council and also all members of the United Nations who sent their troops to Europe in the war or participated in bringing peace.

The announcement said that the conference shall be held not later than May 1, 1946. After the conference is over and its recommendations have been considered, the state signatories of the terms of armistice will draw up the final text of the peace treaties which will then be submitted to the other United Nations as well as the enemies concerned.

HUNGARY EXPELS GERMANS

Decree Affects 500,000 People; Czechs Take Similar Step

The Hungarian Government has issued a decree expelling all German speaking residents from the country involving half a million people, according to a Budapest broadcast on Monday.

Similar step was also taken by Czechoslovak President Eduard Benes when in a broadcast to the Czech people on Monday night he said that more Germans will be expelled from Czechoslovakia during the coming year.

Benes described this as an act of supreme historical justice and added; "This rule is a revolutionary event which gave us great satisfaction. The banishment of Germans will profoundly alter the internal political history of our nation for generations to come."

Join Azerbaijan Regime

Kyodo-AP

MOSCOW, December 25.—A Tass dispatch from Teheran said that the Teheran radio declared the police in Maku and Sharpur, in northern Iran near the border, had placed themselves under the new self-proclaimed autonomous government of Azerbaijan Province.

China Outlook Brightens as Reds Bare Plan To Proffer Formal Armistice Bid to Chiang

Latest reports from China indicate that things have taken a turn for the better with the China Communists announcing on Wednesday day that a formal proposal for an armistice will be submitted to the Central Government, according to a San Francisco broadcast, the same day.

The proposal would freeze the opposing forces where they are and would stop further fighting until some definite agreement is reached.

Marshall Continues Talks

General George C. Marshall, Special U.S. Ambassador to China had further talks with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek in Chungking on Tuesday, according to ABC following meetings with the British and Soviet Ambassadors to China and the Communist representatives there.

General Marshall told a special news conference the same day that he was not prepared to answer questions since he was still finding out about China. He also said he had not yet considered whether he would go to Yenan for talks with Communist leaders.

On the other hand, the Communist Commander-in-Chief, it is reported, has told the delegation at Chungking that they are empowered to freely deal with anything that might help bring China's civil war to an end.

Reds Strike Blows To Cut Yangtze R.

50,000 Attacking Kaoyu, 3 Other Towns to Isolate Nanking and Shanghai

Kyodo-AP

CHUNGKING, December 25.—Chinese press dispatches said today that 50,000 Communists were attacking Kaoyu on the Grand Canal 60 miles north of Nanking.

A government report said that the Communists were also striking at Shaopo, South Kaoyu and Taihsien to the southeast.

The dispatch described the move as an attempt to seize the three towns preparatory to efforts to cut the Yangtze River between Nanking and Shanghai.

Nationalist Occupy Changchun

Chinese Government troops took over the city of Changchun, capital of Manchuria, on Sunday and the ceremony was attended by Russian representatives, according to a UP dispatch broadcast from San Francisco.

Earlier General Tu Li-ming, supreme commander of the Chinese Nationalist forces in Manchuria, described the existing position in that territory to be no longer a military war but a political one, according to a Saigon broadcast Tuesday.

He said that negotiations were taking place between the Red Army and representatives of the Chinese Republic to permit the entry of Nationalist forces into Mukden, and from there to Changchun. The Red Army left Mukden some time ago and the city was taken over by the Communists. A week ago the Red Army occupied the city and drove the Communists 12 miles from it.

The General added that by the time he reached Changchun, he will be in command of 10 armies instead of four.

Manchurian Occupation Near

Kyodo-AP

PEIPING, December 23.—Efforts of China's National Government to gain physical possession of Manchuria appeared today to be progressing as liaison troops moved toward four objectives and other units were reported ready to fly to Changchun this week.

From Chinhsien came word that the main rail line to Mukden which had been blasted by the Chinese Communists between Kowpangtze and Hsinmin had been restored.

The China Central News Agency reported that the Nationalists marching along the line had reached a rendevous point at Tsingtsueitze village. They will be met by liaison officers of the Russian army.

Details of the Mukden occupation will be worked out in meetings between the Russians and Chinese at Hsinmin, 37 miles from Mukden.

Another Chinese liaison team was reported sweeping further north on a branch rail line connecting with the Mukden-Changchun main line.

A third team was moving along the Japanese-built railway leading into the heart of Jehol province. A fourth team was headed southeastward down a branch line to Yinkou and Dairen and was to meet a Russian party at Pansan.

Another encouraging factor was the leading of about 5,000 Nationalist troops at Hulutao by United States Seventh fleet transports. Four hundred and sixty-five trucks and other vehicles were also landed. From Hulutao national government forces have a 30 mile advance to make before reaching General Tu Li-ming's Chinhsien headquarters.

Backs Ties With U.S.S.R.

Kyodo-AP

THE PRAGUE, December 25.—President Eduard Benes today advised Czechoslovakian politicians in a broadcast to avoid making a bitter parliamentary campaign issue of the nation's alliance with Russia. The President, reiterating his promise of free and secret elections next spring, said the alliance with Russia should be regarded as a cornerstone of Czechoslavak's policy.

British-Dutch Forces Attacked at Kramat

Indonesian Snipers Active; Ghurkas Clear Way, Toward Bandoeng

Kyodo-USIS

BATAVIA, December 24.—In the Kramat area where extremists have been particularly active in assults against British and Dutch troops sniping operations continued today. Seventy-five miles southeast of Batavia, Ghurka troops cleared the northeastern sector of Bandoeng. At Buitenzorg extremist forces attacked the Allied brigade headquarters with hand grenades.

Dutch To Ease Control

Kyodo-USIS

GRONINGEN, December 24.—The Netherlands news agency, Aneta, quoted Gerardus van Derleeuw, Netherlands Education Minister, as stating today that the granting to the Dutch East Indies of a status similar to the Philippines was impossible.

According to the Aneta, he gave as reasons: "We have no large fleet and no foreign exchange. We do not represent a great Power under whose protective wing autonomous territories could seek shelter."

However, Van Derleeuw said that the former regime in Indonesia was a "thing of the past."

Java To Get Rice

Kyodo-USIS

THE HAGUE, December 24.—Aneta said that Dr. Hubertus Van Mook, Lieutenant Governor-General of the Netherlands Indies, declared today that rice supplies would be rushed to Java to alleviate the threatened famine.

Cooperation of the Indonesians would be necessary, he said, for proper distribution of relief stocks. Van Mook who is in the Netherlands for consultation with the Netherlands Government on Indonesian problems will go to London on December 26 with other Dutch officials for talks with Britain.

FRANCO'S STAND WORSENS

Spaniards in Mexico Trying to Win Its Regime's Recognition

Kyodo-AP

WASHINGTON, December 24.—As relations became worse today between Generalissimo Francisco Franco of Spain and the Allied powers, Spanish Republicans increased their efforts to win recognition from a major Power for their government in exile.

This regime, established in Mexico City four months ago, hopes to take over as caretaker the government in Madrid when and if Franco is ousted.

Recent Spanish Republican developments include meetings of former Premier Juan Negrin and others with American officials. These coincided with the return and retirement of Norman Armour as U.S. Ambassador to Spain. Indications are President Truman will leave the post vacant, at least for the present.

Ex-King Is Private Citizen

Kyodo-USIS

LONDON, December 25.—Former King Peter of Yugoslavia has left for his country home as a private citizen with private means following the abolition of the Monarchy by the Yugoslav assembly, according to a UP dispatch. It is reported the former King intends to remain in England. His income as King paid from the Yugoslav Government funds ended December 1.

U.S. Ship Hits Mine

Kyodo-AP

LE HAVRE, December 25.—The forward section of the Liberty ship Duncan L. Clinch was blown off on Sunday when the vessel struck a mine while leaving this port. All the crew was rescued.

Throne Concerned On People's Stand Over Coming Poll

Gracious Inquiries Made of Speaker, Vice Speaker at Imperial Audience

His Majesty the Emperor expressed deep concern over the coming general election, especially in regard to the reaction of the people at an audience granted to Toshio Shimada and Eikichi Katsuta, Speaker and Vice-Speaker of the House of Representatives respectively, on December 19.

In the course of the Imperial audience, Speaker Shimada in reply to queries from the Throne reported that members of the House of Representatives appeared to be in a rather depressed mood when the House was dissolved as in former days they used to shout "Banzai" and rush back to their respective electoral districts, but that did not happen this time.

Shimada also informed the Throne that the people of this country also do not appear to entertain much enthusiasm toward the forthcoming election as was seen in former elections. This attitude on the part of the people, Shimada explained to the Throne, may be attributable to the fact that the attention of the people in general is being so strongly diverted by the current critical foodstuff problem that they can not afford to direct their full attention to the coming general election.

Vice-Speaker Katsuta was also asked of his views on the coming election by the Throne, and he also gave a frank account of the conditions among the people.

FRANCE DEVALUATES FRANC

Value Slashed By Over a Half; Rate For Dollar, Pounds Bared

Kyodo-AP

PARIS, December 25.—The French Government announced today that it will cut the value of the franc by more than a half setting it at 119. 1069 to the dollar and 480 to the pound sterling, effective Wednesday.

Foreign Colony Excited

Kyodo-AP

PARIS, December 24.—Foreigners in France were beseiged today with black market money exchange offers as word spread that the French Cabinet had voted the develuation of the franc.

Action of the Constituent Assembly's finance committee in ratifying the Bretton Woods monetary stabilization agreement cleared the way for the devaluation. A special edition of the Government's official journal is expected to announce the devaluation and set new rates at least double the present exchange of 50 francs to the dollar and 200 francs to the pound sterling, informed sources said.

POLES PROTEST PAYMENT

Cannot Pay Debt of Its ex-Regime In London to Britain

Polish Prime Minister Osubka Morawski has protested about Britain's request for repayment of the debt incurred by the former Polish Government in London, claiming that Poland could not afford to pay because she has not yet recovered from material losses in the 1914 war, according to a Warsaw broadcast on Tuesday.

The British point of view is that Britain does not ask for the payment of 75,000,000 pounds worth of arms and equipment given to Polish fighting men. However, Britain considers the present Polish Government should take over the cost of 45,000,000 for soldiers' pay and allowances and 26,000,000 for civilian account including the maintenance of Polish refugees.

Truman Grants Amnesty

Several thousand former American convicts who showed honorable records in the United States armed forces were granted full pardon in a Christmas Eve presidential proclamation, according to a Washington broadcast.

Venezuela Bans Strikes

Kyodo-AP

CARACAS, December 25—The Venezuelan Junta has issued a decree forbidding strikes and lockouts and establishing procedure for peaceful settlement of labor disputes.

Weather Report

Today's weather forecast by the Central Meteorological Observatory at 11 a.m. Wednesday. Cloudy with northerly winds. Fair later, but with chilly winds.

Time for FEAC to Be Given Decisive Voice In Control of Japan, Says Premier Fraser

The time has come for giving the Far East Advisory Commission a decisive voice in the control of Japan, declared New Zealand Prime Minister Peter Fraser at Washington en route to the meeting of the General Assembly of UNO, according to a San Francisco broadcast on Tuesday. The Prime Minister, at a press conference, said that the commission, at present, has only the power of recommendation and he outlined what he regarded as a firm method of control, which, he said, would give the commission the final authority but leave major decisions and the actual administration to General MacArthur.

(It should be remembered that Russia still remains aloof from the commission, taking the position that a council composed of the United States, Britain, China and Russia should control Japan.)

Leaving for Japan

The Far Eastern Advisory Commission delegates were scheduled to leave for Japan yesterday, according to a Delhi broadcast which itemized the commission's objectives as:

1. To see how the directives to General MacArthur have worked out so far.
2. Acting Secretary of State Acheson has instructed the commission to give advice on future directives.

Dropping Veto Power Of UNO Favored

N. Z. Premier Backs Plan; Sees Truman on Way to London Meeting

New Zealand Prime Minister Peter Fraser said in Washington that the Big Five veto power in the United Nations Organization should be abolished, at the earliest opportunity according to a Washington broadcast on Monday.

He urged that the future of Indonesia be determined by the United Nations Organization, and he called for a United Nations Trusteeship over World War I mandates, and areas seized in World War II.

Fraser, who is on his way to London to attend the General Assembly of the United Nations, called on President Truman in Washington on Monday.

Fraser told reporters afterward that the question of veto power of the big Five Powers in the Security Council of the United Nations will be launched again at the General Assembly. He declared that the veto power was not popular even with those democratic countries which accepted it at the San Francisco conference.

All Preparations Made

Preparations were completed on Monday for the formal meeting of the United Nations Organization to be held in London on January 10, according to a London broadcast.

One of the issues to be discussed at the first meeting will be the atomic bomb and American and British representatives said they intend to put before the assembly plans for an international commission for the control of atomic energy as recommended by President Truman, Prime Minister Attlee and Canadian Prime Minister William Mackenzie King.

British and American spokesmen declared they will avoid discussion of what should be done with the bomb and concentrate discussions on constructive uses of the atomic energy with regulation of its destructive uses.

Another issue before the assembly is the choice of the exact location of the United Nations Organization's permanent headquarters. The Preparatory Commission decided that the headquarters should be on the east coast of the United States. An interim committee will go to the United States and cull the possibilities down to six cities from which the assembly will choose one.

Month Session Ends

Kyodo-AP

LONDON, December 23.—The United Nations Preparatory Com-

(Continued on Page 2)

TRUMAN VETOES MEASURE

Against Returning Federal Employment Offices to States

Kyodo-AP

WASHINGTON, December 23.—President Truman announced today he will pocket veto the legislation returning the federal employment offices to the states.

He said it would "immeasurably retard our reemployment program." The measure was a rider to the bill wiping $2,000,000,000 in left over war appropriations off the books. Truman wanted this but could not approve without the rider. Thus the pocket veto will cover both.

For all practicable purposes, however, the appropriations are already recinded because the agencies are not spending money.

The President disapproved the method employed in tacking the rider onto the major appropriation bill. He asserted that "it restricts the President's exercise of his functions contrary to good government." He said he favored the return of 91 employment offices to the states and territories but repeated recommendation that the transfer be deferred until June 1947.

2 Additional Trials Slated This Week

Yuri and Furushima to Face PW Atrocity Charges In Yokohama

Two former prisoner-of-war camp commanders will go on trial before military tribunals at the Yokohama courthouse during the latter part of this week it was announced by Col. Robert V. Laughlin, Eighth Army Judge Advocate.

Kei Yuri, commander of prisoner-of-war camp number 17-B will be tried by the first commission as soon as the case of "Little Glass Eye" Tsuchiya is concluded. Chotaro Furushima, commander of prisoner-of-war camps number 1D and 3B, will be brought to trial before the second commission recently appointed by Gen. C. P. Hall, acting Eighth Army commander.

Both men are enlarged with committing and permitting members of their command to commit inhuman and brutal atrocities at the camps which they commanded.

First Lt. Kei Yuri is specifically charged with directing his guards to bayonet an American soldier to death in front of a group of American officers who were forced to watch the execution. Other charges are failing to properly mark hospital areas, maintaining unsanitary conditions, not supplying adequate heating and keeping Red Cross supplies from prisoners. He permitted men under his command to beat a marine into unconsciousness and then place him in solitary confinement without food and water until he died of starvation, it is alleged.

First Lt. Chotaro Furushima is specifically charged with denying American prisoners adequate food, clothing and medical facilities.

Civilian and military personnel under his command, it is accused, beat and confined one prisoner for fourteen days, causing his death. His guards hosed water down the throat of an American prisoner until his stomach was bloated—then beat him until he retched. Later the prisoner was dragged by his feet down stone stairs causing him to lose his sanity. Also the guards unnecessarily exposed, burned and shamefully exhibited prisoners to Japanese women and children.

Capt. Beverly Coleman, USNR, president of the second commission, announced that he hopes to be ready to start Friday with the arraignment of Furushima, since both the prosecution and defense are ready for the trial to start. Major Louis Geffen, Major John W. Renchard, Lt. David I. Day Jr., and Lt. Harry Margolis, will serve on the prosecution staff Lt. Col. John Dickinson, Major Harold H. Emmons, Capt. William T. Martin, and Lt. John B. Preston, will serve on the defense staff

At the trial of Yuri, Major Geffen, Major Joshua Davidow, Capt. Lester P. Kauffman, and Lt. Day will serve on the prosecution staff. Col. Dickinson, Major Emmons, Lt. Clarence J. Hettle, and Lt. Frank L. Heard, will serve on the defense staff.

However, Major Geffen and Lt. Day as prosecutors and Col. Dickinson and Major Emmons as defense counsellors will exercise only supervising control in these cases, thereby permitting the actual trial work to be conducted by their principal assistants.

Dutra's Rule Clarified

Kyodo-AP

RIO DE JANEIRO, December 24.—Brazilian newspapers said today that President-elect Enrico Gaspar Dutra who takes office early in 1946 would govern Brazil under the terms of a temporary constitutional charter. The incoming Congress will draft permanent constitution being written by the interim government of President Jose Linhares. It said it will supercede deposed President Vargas' new state charter of 1937 which has been under heavy attack as being too authoritarian.

Tsuchiya Admits Slapping Inmates As Case Closing

Denies Using Fist or Rope as Trial Resumed—Verdict Expected Soon

The verdict that will decide the fate of "Little Glass Eye" Tatsuo Tsuchiya, prison guard of Mitsushima camp, will be announced at 10 a.m. Thursday morning, Colonel Oliver Trechter, president of the American military commission, announced Wednesday afternoon.

YOKOHAMA, (AP) December 26.—Prison guard Tatsuo Tsuchiya admitted on the witness stand today that he "struck prisoners eight or nine times with open palms" as the defense rested and Japan's first war crimes trial heard a decision.

Tsuchiya denied, however, the prosecution's allegations that he used his fists or other instruments against American prisoners and declared that he did not recollect Pfc. Robert Gordon Teas, whose death he is charged with causing in a brutal beating.

The short, bland Japanese, whom prisoners called "Little Glass Eye," was on the witness stand two and a half hours as the trial was resumed after the Christmas recess. Decision by the American military commission was considered possible today.

Tsuchiya testified as part of his defense that injuries to his shoulder and hand in the China war when he was a corporal in the Japanese army in August, 1941, still caused him trouble.

"I did not beat any prisoners of war with a thick rope. I did not line up prisoners and force them to slap each other," Tsuchiya testified.

"I feel I treated them fairly under orders from my superior. I always looked after their protection and their interest. I don't think the prisoners had any grievances against me."

He testified he started to slap prisoners only after his superior admonished him for failing to punish them. "After that I hit some prisoners with my open palm," he said

Each time he punished a prisoner, Tsuchiya said, he informed his superior of the fact and this officer nodded approval. One prisoner was punished for not doing laundry and another for disbeying rules, he said.

Denies Using Rope, Club

According to Kyodo correspondent, the courtroom appeared remarkably tense and quiet as they heard Jiko Watanabe, Japanese defense lawyer, cross-examine the defendant on the prosecution's allegation that he had struck the prisoners of war.

Tsuchiya testified that some prisoners violated the rules and that in such cases, he said, they were not immediately struck. Since the responsibility for such an act would fall upon the guard, Tsuchiya explained, the violater was first given warning, and was struck only when the prisoner persisted.

Under further questioning, Tsuchiya declared that the open palm was used in striking. He stated that he was not sure if this method was approved at the camp, but said their superior nodded approval when they were informed of the beating.

Tsuchiya declared he did not remember slapping a prisoner on March 5, 1943 and also denied ever using a rope or club. He further denied ever using a stick, board or rubber shoes to strike anyone.

He testified he never made the prisoners form two lines and make them slap each other.

TO ARGUE YAMASHITA CASE

Defense Attorneys on Way to U. S. To Appeal for His Life

The attorney for the defense is prepared to argue appeal for the life of General Tomoyuki Yamashita, convicted Japanese commander in the Philippines, according to a San Francisco broadcast on Tuesday.

Three members of Yamashita's defense are reported to have been flown to Washington to get set for all arguments on the appeal directed by the Supreme Court for January 7.

Yamashita has asked the Supreme Court to nullify the military commission which sentenced him for he said it was without jurisdiction in his case. He furthermore has requested the reversal of the Philippine Supreme Court's decision that it had no power to grant him a writ of habeas corpus.

Iraq, Paraguay Ratify Pact

Iraq and Paraguay, have ratified the Bretton Woods agreement, according to a San Francisco broadcast on Tuesday.

Far East to Receive Huge UNRRA Aid

$700 Million Alloted to Orient; China to Get Major Attention

Kyodo-AP

WASHINGTON, December 22.—Herbert H. Lehman, director general of the United Nations Relief and Rehabiliation Administration, announced today that an international relief program had been determined in its entirely for the coming 15 months or until the organization terminates its operations.

He said the program in the Far East is destined to occupy a major place in the agency's final year of existence. In the proposed schedule providing a world wide expenditure of almost $2,000,000,000 during the outlined period, the Far East is allotted almost $700,000,000.

Lehman confirmed that China will be the major field of operations in the Orient with Korea, Formosa and the Philippines receiving subsidiary attention.

Recent American congressional action authorized the United States to make a final contribution of $1,350,000,000 and $750,000,000 has already been appropriated.

Lehman declared in his press conference statement that agreement with the Chinese Government for operations in that nation had been completed and that it hopes to pour increasing amounts of relief goods into China henceforth.

The director general stated the agency's overall shipment of goods into distressed areas already had reached 1,000,000 tons monthly with still larger amounts planned during 1946 of which China and other Far East areas are destined to receive huge amounts.

Lehman asserted that Chinese inland distribution facilities will measure the amount of goods the agency sends there. "The flow of supplies to China ports will proceed as fast as the Chinese transportation system can take them into the interior," he added.

Regarding Formosa, Lehman said the relief program there will be carried on as a part of the China program and will be executed as fast as conditions there permit."

He declared a UNRRA mission soon will enter Korea to determine the needs of the American occupied zone after which the administrators will enter the Russian zone of occupation to make study in cooperation with the Soviets.

Dropping Veto Power Of UNO Favored

(Continued from Page 1)

mission, today, ended its month long session without taking final action on the controversial colonial trusteeship issue.

It set up precedual rules for the new world peace agency. The first meeting of the United Nations general assembly will convene in London January 10.

Next Thursday the interim committee on permanent UNO headquarters will discuss who should visit the prospective sites in the United States, when they should leave, and the places they should tour.

Delegates from China, Australia, Britain, France, Russia, Iran, Iraq, the Netherlands, Poland, Cuba and Uruguay are members of the committee.

During the debate on the trusteeship issue, Professor C. K. Webster, British delegate, said that the British Government agreed with the principle of the committee report allowing free expression to colonial peoples.

He declared that Britain objects to the provision which leaves it up to the trusteeship council to decide whether there shall be special elections, referenda and other means of consulting the opinions of the colonials.

That provision was strongly supported by the Russian and Ukranian delegations and inserted in the report over British and American opposition. The proposal introduced originally by the Philippines was also supported by the eastern states.

JAPANESE IN CHINA NABBED

Many War Criminal Suspects Handed Over by Liaison Officials

Kyodo-AP

PEIPING, December 25.—Chinese military authorities held for eventual trial more than a score of Japanese war criminal suspects who were apprehended and turned over by the Japanese Liaison officials.

Among those imprisoned were two majors who directed the army liaison, several officers of the dreaded Kempeitai gendarmerie and a former adviser of the puppet Federal Reserve Bank.

Two prisoners reportedly were formerly responsible for the North China Railway policy whose harshness brought considerable suffering to Chinese civilians during the occupation.

Pope Pius Appoints 32 New Cardinals; Chinese Bishop Made Prince of Church

Kyodo-AP

VATICAN CITY, December 23.—Pope Pius XII created 32 new cardinals today, four of them from the United States and seven others from the Western Hemisphere.

The Pontiff spread his appointments all over the world and raised the number of members in the College of Cardinals to the full limit of 70—something which was unprecedented.

Only four new cardinals are Italians. As a result the new college will have only 28 Italians and 42 non-Italians, the highest number of non-Italians in the history of the Roman Catholic Church.

Among the appointments were Tomasso Tien, Titular Bishop of Ruspe and Apostolic Vicar of Tsingtao, China, and Monsignor Norman Gilroy, Archbishop of Sydney.

The four new cardinals for the United States are Monsignors John Glennon, Archbishop of St. Louis; Edward Mooney, Archbishop of Detroit; Samuel Alphonsus Strick, Archbishop of Chicago, and Francis J. Spellman, Archbishop of New York.

Is First Chinese

Kyodo-AP

NEW YORK, December 23—The Vatican announcement of appointment of a native-born Chinese to the College of Cardinals has borne out a 30-year-old prediction.

Included on the list of 32 cardinals elevated to the college was Tomasso Tien, Titular Bishop of Ruspe and Apostolic Vicar of Tsingtao. He was born on September, 1890, and is the first native Chinese to be made a prince of church.

It is recalled here 30 years ago that a famous English Convert Monsignor Robert U. Benson predicted the Chinese one day would become a cardinal.

The appointment of a missionary prelate to the College of Cardinals is taken by Catholics here as an indication of an important mission work in church program.

Microscopic Study Of Japan Underway

G-2 Section of SCAP Compiling Reports on All Activities in Nippon

One of the world's most mysterious nations before Pearl Harbor, Japan is rapidly becoming an open book to officials of the Allied Occupation Forces through the efforts of the U.S. War Department's Intelligence Target Section GHQ, SCAP.

"When our work here is finished, the United States Government will possess more information about Japan than any nation ever possessed about another," Major General Charles A. Willoughby, General MacArthur's Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, stated.

More than 1,500 documents and reports already are on file in the section's library and additional material is being filed at the rate of several hundred items weekly. The vast job of coordinating intelligence work of all services and groups in Japan has been assigned to G-2, SCAP.

Under the direction of experts, the potential of Japan for war has been carefully analyzed, nd the whole produaction economy of the nation has come under the closest scrutiny, General Willoughby said.

"Once our forces entered Japan, technical intelligence teams attached to the occupation forces immediately descended upon the important arsenals and other producers of arms and ammunition," he added. "These teams were followed by a number of special intelligence missions, some of them with personnel in excess of 1,000, including Army, Navy and Marine personnel, and some of the best known scientists in the United States."

The widely varied subjects covered in the library now being collected by the section is indicated by the following sampling of reports received in the course of a tpical week's work:

Airborne Anti-Submarine Circling Torpedo

A detailed report is presented on this fantastic weapon. It operates on a glider principle when dropped from an airplane which has spotted a submarine. The glider strikes the water and becomes a torpedo, circling around on a 260 foot diameter, and sinking into the water at the rate of 260 feet with each circling motion. The plan was to keep the torpedo moving about in the area in which an enemy underwater craft been spotted, until the high explosive charge made contact with the submarine. However, the Japanese decided that in order to make the weapon operate satisfactorily, they would need a gyroscope control unit, and since they had none available, they stopped work on the weapon late in 1944.

Camouflage Face Paint

Reports that the Japanese had developed a highly effective camouflage face paint for the use of scouts and patrols have prove to be false, according to a summary of interviews with military and industrial leaders who should know about the existence of such a product if it had been perfected.

Jet Propellants

The Japanese received basic plans for the production of fuels for jet propelled planes and rockets from Germany in 1944 and immediately set up plants. Lack of experience, and the shortage of skilled engineers and technicians and raw materials plagued them consistently, however, and they never realized more than about 25 per cent of the theoretical capacity of their plants. All records are said to have burned in the Navy Ministry fire on 27 May, 1940.

Morale of Japanese Civilians

A number of interviews with educators and other leaders of Japan, indicated that civilian morale seems to have been high up to the end of the war. The Japanese people knew nothing of the real facts of the war; they followed the government blindly through faith in the Emperor, and they remained united despite privation and discouragement up to the end of the war. They were surprised by the surrender, for which they had not been adequately prepared. Since then, being deprived of a unifying interest in the objective of victory, they have fallen into disunity and their morale has dropped.

Political Parties, Major

In 16 closely typewritten pages on the four political parties of Japan, the files provide a detailed analysis of what each professes to stand for, its policies and objectives, with a thoroughness and conciseness that covers all major subjects including foreign policy, women's rights, economic, financial and labor problems, agricultural, social cultural and educational programs.

Other Typical Subjects

Other subjects covered in the report range over such widely diversified fields as: Political Trends; Radar, Schools and Shrines; Synthetic Rubber, Pottery, Auto Industry, Bank Accounting and Operations, Black Market Prices, Cement Industry, Japanese Conscription, Coral Sea (and others) Battle, Cultural Organizations, Death March of Bataan, Drug Industry, Foods and Dietary Habits of Japan, Houses, "How to Defeat any Enemy Having Superior Equipment", Jet Engines, Kamikaze Corps, Labor, Leather Products, Living Standards Machine Tools, New Book on Tropical Medicine, Morale, Night Vision, Oil, Optical Equipment, Paint and Paper Manufacturing, Price Controls, Radio Broadcasting, Railroads, Religious Freedom, Salt Production, Saws, Ships and Shipping Skils (Aircraft), Suicide Tactics, Switchboard Telephones, Tanks, Theoretical Sciences, Torpedoes, Trade Marks, Trees, Ultra Red Film, Weather, Whaling, and Yokosuka Base.

Formosans Leave For Home

Kyodo-AP

FUKUOKA, December 24.—The first boatload of Formosans to be repatriated to the homeland will be routed through the Fukuoka repatriation center this week. It comprises 800 persons.

Ministry May Force Rice Crop Delivery

Action Against Farmer Likely If Situation Worsens, Declares Matsumura

In case of imperative necessity, the Government may again resort to some compulsory measures to compel farmers to deliver their rice crops to the Government to be distributed to the consumers.

This was indicated by Kenzo Matsumura, Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, in the course of a press interview on Monday at Sakata, Akita Prefecture, where he is now visiting on a campaign trip to urge local farmers to increase their delivery of rice crops to help the Government tide over the present food crisis.

In reply to a question whether the Government is contemplating compulsory measures in view of the current reluctancy on the part of farmers to deliver their rice crops, the Agriculture and Forestry Minister said that the Government would like to avoid recourse to any compulsory measures, "as far as possible."

However, Matsumura declared that the Government would be compelled to take some drastic action to curtail "social evils" in case the farming communities "remain indifferent to the sufferings of their fellow countrymen now confronted with imminent starvation."

"In this sense, I think the Government will have to consider some compulsory measures, depending on the future course of developments in the rice delivery situation," he stated.

Matsumura indicated at the same time that the farmers' delivery of their rice crops is taking a turn for the better. "When the situation is viewed throughout the country," he said, "I do not think that the final results of rice crop delivery would be so bad as completely to upset the Government's estimates."

Pointing out that rice crop deliveries by farmers in the Chugoku and Shikoku districts are only beginning, Matsumura expressed the opinion that the current pessimism generally entertained about the outcome of the rice crop deliveries seems unwarranted.

Moreover, he declared, he does not think that the country's farmers will remain so indifferent to the present acute food supply situation as to deliberately fall short of their allotted deliveries of rice crops even at the expense of their starving fellow countrymen.

Making Astronomy Reflector

Kyodo-AP

PASADENA, December 23.—Scientists, turning from war to peace, have removed a canvas that has covered the 200-inch telescope mirror since 1942 and resumed the job of grinding a way the few thousandths of an inch necessary to complete the world's largest astronomical reflector.

"We hope that within 18 months the mirror will have been installed in the now virtually completed observatory on Palomer Mountain in San Diego County," announced Dr. John A. Andefson, California institute of Technology scientist, who has been in charge of th project since 1928.

OVER HERE

By "KAY"

Santa Claus was pretty good to most of the folks in Japan. Aside from Providence permitting the Japanese to enjoy peace with an inkling of plenty for those who could afford it for the first time in eight years, GI Joe was a most welcome St. Nick to many youngsters in Tokyo.

The American Red Cross and American soldiers and officers billeted in the N.Y.K. Building were hosts to Japanese kiddies, some of whom never knew what Christmas was until December 25, 1945. Besides enjoying Stateside turkey with all the trimmings and other delicacies, without having to manipulate chopsticks, the youngsters were entertained with Christmas carols, games and other seasonal greetings. Amiable, warm-hearted GI Joe and the Red Cross nurses got just as much enjoyment playing good ole Santy as the kids.

Even in a number of homes the spirit of Yuletide was there, perhaps not in the form of Christmas trees, full stockings, decorations and turkey dinners but in the thought of "thanksgiving" and "peace on earth and goodwill to men." Of course, the more fortunate ones were lucky to have American soldiers spend Christmas night with them singing carols, playing games, dancing or having fun with the kids of the family.

Incidentally, perhaps two of the luckiest GIs this Christmas were T/4 Eddie Kawamoto, Honolulu, T. H. and T/4 Mineo Yamagata, Maui, T. H.

They received orders to get packed and ready to leave for Stateside sometime in the middle of the month. The fellows, knowing the transportation situation, were in doubt whether they would get home in time for New Years. But they packed, just in case. Finally on December 23, they were told to be in Yokosuka early the following morning. They left by plane on December 24 via Marcus Island. Since they will live December 24 another day because of the International Date, they should be home on Christmas.

U.S. GETS CRUDE RUBBER

Is First Shipment From Far East Since February 1942

Kyodo-AP

WASHINGTON, December 22.—The Reconstruction and Finance Corporation today announced that the first shipment of crude rubber from rehabilitated countries in the Far East since February, 1942, has arrived in New York.

The corporation also announced that the preliminary reports of the United States' tin mission, which recently returned from the Orient, indicated the war damage by the Japanese on tin dredges in British Malaya was not as bad as expected, but prewar production probably will not be approached until 1948 due to needed repairs on machinery and unsettled economic conditions in the producing areas.

Tokugawa Staying Socialist

Despite reports to the contrary, Marquis Yoshichika Tokugawa, member of the House of Peers and popularly known as the "tiger-hunting peer," will remain in the Social Democratic Party, and will not join the new Japan Co-operative Party.

NOTICE

TO ALL FORMER AUSTRIAN CITIZENS

Those desirous of registering with the American authorities are requested to send within one week all personal date, proof of their former Austrian citizenship, time of residence in Japan and future plans to

Mr. C. P. WALDBAUR
Gora (Hakone) Gora Hotel

Tokyo, December 26, 1945

NISEI HITS NIPPON FALSITY

Tells Kure Parents Americans Did Not Kill Relatives

SIXTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, KYOTO, December 24.—Tec 5 Susumu Kishimoto, Hawaiian-born Nisei, visited his parents in Kure and was greeted as one risen from the dead.

Kishimoto's parents thought he was dead because the Japanese Government had told them all Japanese in Hawaii and the United States had been put to death by the Americans at the start of the war.

The American soldier was an interpreter for United States Army Intelligence and is now at the 11th Replacement Depot awaiting shipment back to Hawaii.

"All the people in Kure came to my father's house to ask about relatives and friends in American territory," declared Kishimoto. "I had to tell them again and again that the Americans had not killed their friends. They were happy, but also angry at their Government for telling them this lie."

The Government also told Japanese the Americans would rape and loot when occupying Japan, Kishimoto said. His family stayed behind locked doors day and night for several days. Though Kishimoto's father is a farmer, his family suffered from lack of food because the Japanese Army took almost all of it, leaving little rice even for seed.

Kishimota was born in Hawaii when his parents were working on a plantation there. Later, his family moved back to Japan. Kishimoto's wife and small son now live in Hawaii. Two of Kishimoto's younger brothers were inducted into the Japanese Army and one went into the Navy. One of the brothers was killed in China in 1937. His parents have not heard from the other two.

MISSING ALLIED PERSONNEL

Government Ordered to Make Report Of Their Whereabouts

Concerning the status of the 80 Allied military personnel who have been missing since last May, the Japanese Government was ordered by GHQ on December 24 to make a complete report not later than the last day of this month.

SCAP claimed that certain known American airmen were seen at the Kempei Tai Headquarters in Tokyo on May 9 or 10 this year, alive and well, and that 80 men were taken from that headquarters to work on farms.

According to information received at GHQ, those known to be among this group were 10, including Major Ralph H. Chapel, 2nd Lieutenant Harvey M. Glick, 2nd Lieutenant Harold J. Nelson Jr., 2nd Lieutenant James A. Reinhart Jr., 2nd Lieutenant Edward Sullivan, Colonel Doyle Turner, 2nd Lieutenant John T. Hostay, Technical Sergeant Frederick E. Hulse, Sergeant James Meager, and Lieutenant William F. Muhlenberg. Up to the present, however, no information has been received regarding the status of these missing airmen.

Demobilizing ATC Operators

Kyodo-AP

WASHINGTON, December 23.—More than 60 per cent of the men who operated with the Air Transport Command in Europe and the Pacific will be out of the service by January 1, declared Lieutenant General Harold L. George, ATC chief.

Vienna Seeks Berchtesgaden

The Austrian Foreign Minister declared that his Government would seek a frontier readjustment with Germany particularly claiming the district of Berchtesgaden, according to a Vienna broadcast on Tuesday.

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Religious Ordinance To Be Promulgated

Will Grant Free Activities to All Sects of Buddhism, Christianity, Shintoism

The Religious Juridical Person Ordinance will be promulgated on December 29 when the Religious Organizations Law will be repealed together with the Peace Preservation Law and others as directed by the Allied Headquarters.

As the result of the promulgation the new religious ordinance, all sects of Buddhism, Shintoism, Christianity and other religious will be able to commence free religious activities.

The Religious Organizations law to be repealed soon was promulgated in 1939 and is to be abolished after enforcement of about five years. The object of the law was not only to exercise control over religious sects, shrines, temples and other similar institutions but also to extend protection to them.

With the imminent repeal of the law, it was decided by the Education Ministry to promulgate the new religious ordinance for the healthy development of the various religions.

Chief Features Given

The salient points of the ordinance are as follows.

1. The ordinance is applicable only to a religious juridical person. Therefore, all sects of religions, bodies, temples, churches, other than religious juridical person, are free in regard to merger, dissolution and establishment.
2. No Government approval shall be required for the establishment, dissolution and appointment of heads of religious juridical persons However, registration with the competent authorities is required.
3. Unlike in the case of the Religions Organizations Law, missionaries of the Catholics, Mohammedan and Shinto faiths may acquire the status of a juridical person under the new ordinance.
4. The court of law, however, may order any religious juridical person to be dissolved when it commits any act which results in the disturbance of public peace.
5. All religious juridical persons stipulated in the new ordinance shall be allowed privileges in regard to exception and reduction of taxations and other privileges for preservation of their properties.

In this connection, it is learned that the Education Ministry will hold a conference at the Honganji Temple on December 27 to explain the new religious ordinance for the healthy development of the various religions.

MORE SALT FARMS DECIDED

Plans to convert 25 former military airfields into salt farms will be realized soon as permissions from the Allied Headquarters has been granted to the Finance Ministry.

As the first step towards the development of salt farms, the Finance Ministry on Monday announced the creation of a semi--official Salt Farm Development Company which will handle all matters with regard to the conversion of military airfields into salt farms.

The total area of the 25 airfields which is to be converted into salt farms is 4,170 chobu. It is expected that it will cost approximately ¥150,000 to convert one chobu into productive salt farms.

The task of completing the conversion of all of the 25 airfields is expected to take more than three years but will boost Japan's salt production by 350,000 tons a year.

RADIO PROGRAM

Thursday, December 27

ARMED FORCES RADIO NETWORK
Tokyo Key Station WVTR

0630—RISE AND SHINE; 0720—MORNING MEDITATIONS; 0730—NEWS; 0745—Melody Roundup; 0800—G I Jive; 0815—Across The Board; 0830—Sound Track; 0900—Organ Melodies; 0915—Holiday For Strings; 0930—Tommy Dorsey; 1000—TODAY'S NOTEBOOK; 1030—Hymns From Home; 1045—Words With Music; 1100—SHOWCASE; 1130—Fred Waring; 1200—Relax And Listen; 1215—Downbeat; 1230—NEWS; 1245—Remember; 1300—Symphonette; 1315—Jack Kirkwood; 1330—Yank Bandstand; 1345—Odditorium; 1400—Tokyo Mose; 1500—Melody Hour; 1530—SOPHISTICATS; 1545—Magic Carpet; 1600—Holiday For Strings; 1615—Evening Devotions; 1630—Dinner Music; 1730—Sigmund Romberg; 1800—NEWS; 1815—Supper Club; 1830—Music Hall; 1900—Comedy Caravan; 1930—Russell Bennett Conducts; 2000—BILINES; 2015—Spotlight Bands; 2030—Eddie Cantor; 2100—Mystery Playhouse; 2130—Make Believe Ballroom; 2200—NEWS; 2215—Make Believe Ballroom; 2300—SIGN OFF.

(Shows in CAPS produced in the Tokyo studios.)

RADIO TOKYO, JOAK

0630—English conversation; 1100—Now It Can Be Told" (Phonograph); 1215—Pipe organ; 1230—Kin-Eifu Kogu Wind Music Band; 1300—Women's Hour; Narration; Folk songs; 1345—Thursday Concert; 1730—Girls' Songs; 1800—American Folk Songs; 1830—English Conversation; 1930—Shamisen Music; 2030—World Music.

Local (1280 Kcs.)

1700—Young Men and Students' Hour; 1830—Women's Hour; 1900—Story Telling; 2000—Women's Participation in Politics; 2030—Shamisen music.

Further Cut in Rail Service Seen Probable As Coal Stocks Continues to Drop Steadily

A further cut in the operation of Government railways now seems probable around year end as the coal stock has further dwindled, according to the Yomiuri-Hochi.

With reduction of railway service carried out twice since the beginning of December, only 35 per cent of the normal passenger and freight train service is in operation at present. While the Commerce and Industry Ministry authorities report that coal production is increasing gradually, the coal stock of the State railways is dwindling at an alarming rate as is witnessed by the fact that as of December 22, the stock in Japan Proper totaled not more than 23,990 tons—an amount enough to keep trains running for only one and a half days, on the average. The figure shows further decrease from that registered at the middle of this month or 31,893 tons, which caused the railway service to be cut down by 30 per cent.

While the monthly allotment of coal for railways is fixed at 300,000 tons or 10,000 tons a day, on December actual consumption was 11,518 tons. This fact, according to the Yomiuri-Hochi, points to a probable further cut in the transportation service around the year-end.

Meanwhile, a coal section official of the Transportation Ministry says that the trouble lies more in transportation than in production of coal. He said he could not rely much on supplies from the Hokkaido mines as the Hokkaido-Honshu ferry service is far from satisfactory while coal production in Kyushu mines is hampered by idle miners who are demanding more wages.

The unfavorable coal supply situation calls for further reduction of consumption by Government railways to below 10,000 tons a day, the official said. He added that coal used at present is so low in quality that it has less than 4,000 calories instead of the expected 6,000 calories. Although the authorities concerned were making frantic efforts to improve the situation, he said had no definite prospect in this regard.

Tax Levy Is Studied On Imperial Property

Reparations, Various Other Problems, Handicap Search For Ideal Plan

The Government is now studying the method of levying taxes on property held by the Imperial Household, which is estimated to reach ¥1,590,000,000, in consultation with the Imperial Household Department, and is also examining the present civil list included in the general accounts budget of the Government, according to Kyodo. The art objects and others valuables owned by the Imperial Household which are appraised at about ¥2,500,000,000 by Ambassador Edwin Pauley reportedly will be used as a portion of Japan's reparation. Thus, the property of the Imperial Household will be greatly reduced, and new measures to cope with the changed financial condition of the Imperial Household will be necessiated.

The present annual budget of the Imperial Household ranges generally between ¥20,000,000 and ¥25,000,000. Recently, His Majesty the Emperor gave ¥10,000,000 for relief to the war damage sufferers, and in such a case it is customary to have the sum included in a supplementary budget.

The civil list in the annual budget of the Government is ¥4,500,000, and any expenditures beyond this sum are defrayed out of about ¥5,000,000 dividend receipts from shares held by the Imperial Household, which comprises a major portion of the total property, and about ¥10,000,000 revenue from Imperial Household forests.

When such property of the Imperial Household is reduced, the present outlay of the Imperial Household will have to be cut down or the present civil list increased. At present, the major portion of the outlay is spent as personnel and operation expenditures of the Imperial Household Department, which total nearly ¥20,000,000. This large sum is necessitated because of the large number of men employed for the supervision of the vast forestlands. To reduce this expenditures, the forests will have to be transferred to the State for Government supervision. Also, the present Imperial Household Department must be reduced in size and simplified.

With the ending of the war, the Imperial Guard Division of the Army was abolished and the Imperial Palace Guard Office organized instead. For the maintenance of the Guard Office, ¥11,000,000 was budgeted in the 1945-46 fiscal year. There are, however, two opinions as to this expenditure in the future, one proposing that it should be included in the Imperial Household expenditures, while the other insists on its benig included in the expenditures of the Home Ministry. It has been finally decided that after reducing the personnel of the Guard Office to two-thirds, the expenditure is to be included in the budget of the Home Ministry.

Respecting civil list expenditures, a view that it should not be a fixed sum, but should be budgeted according to annual necessities is gaining strength. At any rate, for the solution of the expenditures of the Imperial Household, a revision of the Constitution is necessary, as under the present Constitution, the civil list expenses does not require the approval of the Diet.

Seeks Administrators' Names

A complete list of all those who have acted as administrators of Allied property under the regulations of the Administraion Law of Enemy Properties No. 99 dated December 22, 1941 and the Ordinance Relative to the Enforcement of the Administration Law of the Enemy Properities, No. 1179, dated December 22, 1941, must be submitted to the Allied Supreme Headquarters on or before January 3, it was directed by SCAP on December 21.

Uncertainties Cause Lag in Shipbuilding

Industry Lacks Clear Perspective; Fears Extent of Reparations Blow

Despite the fact some vital phases of Japan's recovery from the baneful after-effects of the war will inevitably require the full collaboration of its shipping industry, Japan's shipbuilding is progressing at a "snail's pace," shipbuilding circles declare.

These circles recalled that General MacArthur ordered the Japanese Government to enforce a round-the-clock system at the dockyards to push shipbuilding. It is recalled also that during wartime the country's dockyards were working day and night.

Now, these circles complain there is none of the former bustling activity. Declaring that the shipbuilding industry sustained comparatively small damage during the air raids and holds a considerable amount of material in stock, they asked; "Why, then, can't it recover"

These sources ventured that this is because the shipbuilders themselves cannot gain a clear perspective of the industry itself. If and when the shipbuilding facilities are to be made the object of Allied reparations, as was enunciated by Edwin Pauley, American envoy on reparations, to what extent will the shipbuilding installations be removed?

The shipbuilding circles are showing further doubt. What types and sizes of ships will be allowed in the future? Supposing the shipbuilders constructed the vessels, shipowners would not purchase for fear that they might become the object of reparations. Exen if the Government bought them up, the business would not pay.

On top of these uncertainties, the Japanese shipbuilding industry find they cannot engage exclusively in ship-repairing business unless most of the dockyards undergo overall remodelling

In addition there is an acute shortage of skilled hands, especially rivetting operatives, which is said to have been reduced to less than half during the war.

Shipping experts lament that these factors have combined in cooling the enthusiasm of the shipping enterprisers and in causing a phenomenon of sabotage.

At the Tsurumi Plant of the Japan Steel Tubing Company, the manufacture of four ships of wartime standard type are now in progress as a carry-over from the war. The ship to be launched there shortly will be a 7,000-ton craft named the Tatsuise Maru which was originally projected to be completed within this year.

Plant Lacks Zeal

The management of the Company apparently lacks zeal and seems to be only looking on the progress of work with folded arms. However, it is worthy of note that there is indication that the Company's labor union is attempting to take over the management, being disgruntled over the leaders of the union.

The Yokohama Plant of the Mitsubishi Shipbuilding Yard is also complaining of shortage of hands, with only 2,700 on the working staff, or half the wartime level. In the docks, there are some United States ships and 50 landing barges to be remodelled into transports for repatriation of Japanese overseas servicemen, as well as one cargo ship and a shuttle liner to be run between Hakodate and Aomori, both carried over from the war.

The Company is now planning to change their business from building of big ships to building of ferryboats, travellers and other small ships.

Traffic Mishap Here Gradually Increasing

Most Accidents Due to Carelessness of Victim in Crowded Car

Some people consider life dirt cheap. To them the Safety First slogan is just another slogan to be blandly disregarded. For there is an increasing number of people mangled to death or crippled for life by falling off station platforms, and running cars, according to the Mainichi. There's at least one death or accident at some station every day in Tokyo area and 99 per cent of such cases are due to sheer carelessness or trying to get a precarious footing on a crowded car already seething with humanity.

In November there were 31 cases of injury and four of death reported among passengers. But between December 1 and 18 the number of deaths has leaped to five already and there is every indication that accidents this month will far exceed the number in the previous month.

About half of the accidents are caused by people in a mighty hurry as by hook or crook they try to get on to a jammed car. As the automatic doors swish shut and the car moves they are dragged along by the gathering momentum of the moving car, caught between it and the platform. The other half are catapulted out of the car by the heaving mass of people trying to get out before the other fellow when the car comes to a stop and the door slides open. Most of the accidents in the former category befall to the men and the latter to the gentler, unprotected weaker sex. The men usually are overwhelmingly the middle aged ones and the women are the far from young ones who are victims of overcrowded cars.

The only way to lessen the number of accidents is to do something about overcrowding in the cars and that lies only in the construction of new cars and repair of old ones.

Meanwhile a bus accident was reported in Furukawa-machi, Miyagi Prefecture, at 3 p.m. December 23 as in trying to steer clear of an oncoming truck the packed bus veered and plunged off the national highway into the seven-meter deep Oikawa River. Nine were drowned to death and two seriously injured.

Also around 9.22 a.m. Monday, just as the Tobu street car leaving Isezaki for Kaminarimon was pulling into Koshigaya Station, the front car derailed. Thirty passengers of the more than 300 packed in like sardines were given a severe jolt and sustained serious or minor injuries.

Ise Shimbun Suspended

The Ise Shimbun was ordered by SCAP on December 21 to suspend its publication for two days, effecitve as of 0001 hours on December 27 and ending 2400 hours the following day.

PURCHASING U.S. FOG OIL

Agreement Is Reached Between America and Japan

Agreements have been reached between the Allied Supreme Headquarters and the Japanese Government to purchase United States fog oil, aggregating approximately 74,100 drums at a tentative price of U.S.C. $0.39 per U.S. gallon, according to a SCAP memorandum on December 23.

It is learned that quantitative receipts which are being held by GHQ for delivery were 38,591 drums or 53 U.S. gallons each by the S.S. Sturdy Beggar, and 32,388 drums or 53 U.S. gallons each by the S.S. Cape Meredith two cargoes at Yokohama.

The memorandum also stated that adjusted price is $0.31 per United States gallon and value of obligation is U.S.C. $1,116,184.97.

Regarding method of meeting this obligation, the Allied Headquarters will advise the Government at a later date.

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TOKYO, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1945

The Crime Wave

The crime wave which is now sweeping over the country is cause for serious alarm. Although no large gangs or organized crime rings are known to be operating, there has been a growing epidemic of thievery, robbery, assault, and sex delinquency. The police, despite all their efforts, seem unable to do much about it.

Wars almost invariably breed crime. Organized violence, widespread brutality, or even at best a reversion to physical primitiveness coupled with abnormal emotional stimulus which can hardly be avoided in any war seem to result in an aftermath of a trend toward criminal action. The coarsening and hardening effects of war coupled with the inevitable suspension of customary patterns of conduct produce in many individuals a callousness toward the rights of others and an indifference toward hitherto accepted codes of morality. Perhaps these are natural results which are only to be expected. At any rate, a rise in crime seems to be an inevitable accompaniment of war in any country.

Japan has been singularly fortunate in this respect heretofore in the exceptional fact that during the war the crime rate actually fell conspicuously below that of normal times. Awareness of the terrific seriousness of the military situation, the lack of surplus time under the drive of inexorable work, and the rigidness of the totalitarian discipline may have been the factors which prevented wartime Japan from experiencing the loosening of standards which characterized most other countries. But these factors were artificial, and with the end of the war they disappeared. Now the cumulative effects seem to have come all at once, and the present crime wave in Japan is all the more virulent for having been delayed.

In addition to the factors connected with abnormal war psychology, more tangible and prosaic economic factors play a most vital part. Demobilization and closing down of war industries has created millions of unemployed. The relatively few jobs which are available pay wages utterly inadequate to meet the present rapidly soaring cost of living. Essential goods have become scarce through war destruction and consumption during the non-productive war years. What is more natural than for desperate individuals to help themselves to what other people have! The degree of desperation is shown by the extent to which crime is spreading.

A contributing factor is the breakdown of governmental prestige. On the one hand is the disrespect which too many of the people have come to hold toward the Government for its obvious failings which contributed to the defeat in the war and for its continued blundering and new evidences of weakness in meeting the problems of peace. And this disrespect is too often shown in an unwise flaunting of the law and a defiance of the police. On the other hand, there has set in a definite demoralization of the police which paralyzes their effectiveness. They are not able to take appropriate countermeasures against the disrespectful attitude of the people.

Much of the trouble lies in the faults of the police themselves. Too long have they been associated with unjustifiable political oppression of the people; too long have they served as tools of the privileged classes; too long have they used cruel and barbarous methods. These abuses have now been abolished by order of the Allied authorities and by demand of the Japanese people. But so long have the police been identified with these abuses that the people cannot readily give the police the support and cooperation which they should enjoy in their legitimate work of crime prevention and law enforcement. And so long have the police engaged in these abuses that they themselves do not seem to be able to distinguished between their legitimate and their illegitimate functions, and forbidden now to engage in the latter, they have become afraid to engage in the former as well.

Of course, the mere improvement of the police system will not cure the present crime wave. A fundamental removal of the economic distress and of the psychic strains of the people, and the restoration of more normal social conditions are necessary. But as a stop gap measure, as a first line of defense against crime, a radical improvement of the police should be carried out at once.

PRESS COMMENTS

Wednesday, December 26

PROSPECTS FOR CHINA IS UNIFICATION

YOMIURI-HOCHI—General George Marshall, the new American Ambassador to China, has arrived at Chungking on the same plane with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. The delegates of the Communist and other parties were waiting at Chungking for the opening of the conference for the ending of internal strife which was scheduled for December 25. The central problem for the conference is the adjustment of the differences between the Kuomintang and Communist parties by the incorporation of the Communist army into the National army and the establishment of a coalition government in China. There are many difficulties before the conference, but all parties participating are expecting a good deal from the parley, which is a noteworthy point.

There are certain factors for optimism. The Chungking correspondent of the New York Herald Tribune mentioned as such factors (1). President Truman's statement on China and the dispatch of General Marshall to China, (2) the opposition of Chinese public opinion to the continuation of internal strife, and (3) the nobility of both the Nationalists and the Communists to solve the problem by force of arms. The correspondent added, however, that excessive optimism was out place.

In a statement on December 15, President Truman indicated his ideas on the unification of China. He declared that the present National Government of the Chinese Republic was the only de jure government recognized by the United States, but he emphasized at the same time that the internal unity and democratic reforms of China would be greatly furthered by broadening the basis of the National Government, which still rested upon a single party. On the unification of armies, President Truman stated that in establishing a coalition government for united China, "autonomous" armies must first be reorganized as a single national army. He thus indicated the direction in which the solution of the problem must be sought.

The Chungking Government proposes first the transfer of the Communist army to that government and then the reconstruction of the regime on a democratic basis, but the Communists as Chou En-lai declared, want to follow the opposite process. He thus confessed the difficulty of China's unification, but President Truman pointed the way to the solution of the problem in his statement.

President Truman's statement and the arrival of General Marshall have improved the prospect for the unification of China. China now occupies a predominant position in East Asia, so the unification and democratization of that country will not fail to exert an influence on the movement toward democracy in East Asia. From such a point of view, it is to be hoped that the Chungking conference for the reestablishment of internal peace in China will be crowned with success, with an impetus imparted to the democratic revolution in East Asia.

'Read It Again'

Christian Science Monitor

One who visited Germany just before the war was told by an American official, "These Nazis will insist on war; they have dreams of conquest beyond believing." Most of us couldn't quite believe it. But in the stenographic records of Hitler's conferences with his aides—now exposed at the Nuremberg trial we have the evidence that the Nazis plotted war and the killing of millions as gangsters would plan robbery and murder.

It is an unbelievable story—but it happened. The Germans still don't believe it, and Allied officials should be taking better measures to get the Nuremberg trial to them by radio and press. Even if we believe it, we should read it again to steel our resolve really to organize and police the peace, so that no such gang can arm themselves with the atomic bomb and make Hitler look like a piker.

FUTURE OF OUR IRON INDUSTRY DEPENDS ON A VERY LARGE 'IF'

If Japan Can Import Pig Iron, Scrap Iron, Iron Ore, Coal And Steel, The Prospects Are Good

By A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR

Iron plays so important a part in our life that it is said that the degree of a country's civilization is known by the amount of iron consumed by its people. The production of iron which constituted the basic factor in our fighting power during the war forms now, after the war, the pivot on which the economic reconstruction of our country turns. How the Allies will decide to deal with the Japanese iron manufacturing industry was therefore watched anxiously as a matter vitally affecting the future character and organization of the national economy.

The resumption of this industry is now happily rendered possible by the announcement made by the Allies that they will keep it going as a peace industry. The Japanese iron manufacturing industry depends on raw materials, principal and subsidiary, imported from abroad. The decline in the production of iron and steel during the war was due primarily to the decrease of these imports which was in turn ascribable to Japan's dwindled transportation capacity. It is no exaggeration to say that the future of iron manufacturing in this country hinges entirely on the importation of the raw materials. For the supply of iron ore Japan must turn to China and the Southern countries and for that of coal to North China and Manchuria. She has also to import practically all other requisite raw materials such as scrap iron, manganese, chrome, vanadium and nickel.

The Japanese Governmentt laid down the Japan-Manchoukuo iron manufacturing five-year plan in 1937 with a view to attaining self-sufficiency in the supply of the metal. The production of steel rose from 5,900,000 metric tons in 1937 to 7,000,000 metric tons in 1941.

In 1942, which was the year of Japan's offensive, the state of the importation of raw materials was comparatively favorable, but in the following year, in which Japan had to stand on the defensive, a decline in the transportation capacity was increasingly felt due to the mounting loss of shipping. There was a fall in imports of iron ore from 4,930,000 tons for the previous year to 3,680,000 tons, while the supply of North China coal declined from 3,800,000 tons to 2,900,000 tons.

New System Devised

In order to augment the transportation capacity, a new system for the special allotment of ships for the transportation of iron ore was devised and enforced, and the amount transported during the first quarter of the fiscal year of 1944 showed an increase of 200,000 tons compared with the last quarter of the previous fiscal year. With a rapid increase in shipping losses, however, this system was soon found untenable.

Various measures were then taken to replenish the iron resources at home and to make up for the reduced transportation capacity. Among these measures were the inauguration of simple iron manufacturing methods, the collection of scrap iron either through the salvage of sunken vessels or by the cleaning of factories, and the transfer of idle blast-furnaces in Japan to iron ore producing centers in North China.

The year 1944 witnessed a disastrous fall in the production of iron in consequence of the extreme decline of the transportation capacity as the war situation in the seas about Japan grew more and more unfavorable for Japan. Whereas the production of 4,800,000 tons of ordinary steel was planned for the year, the actual output was only 2,700,000 tons.

The situation became even worse in 1945. In this year, special importance was attached to the importation of foodstuffs from Manchuria with the result that the importation of iron ore from that region during the first quarter fell to 123,000 tons (the quarterly imports for the previous year averaged 420,000 tons). The home supply of iron ore for the same period also declined to 300,000 tons (the quarterly supply for the previous year averaged 670,000 tons). In consequence, a marked decrease occurred in the production

The Japanese iron manufacturing industry must be quickly restored as a key industry for promoting the postwar economic reconstruction and advancing the welfare of the people. The amount of steel required for the next year is estimated at 4,250,000 tons of ordinary steel and 150,000 tons of special steel. Classified according to the uses to which this ordinary steel will be put, 694,000 tons are for land transportation, 965,000 tons for shipping, 37,000 tons for electric communication, 357,000 tons for food supply, 870,000 tons for engineering and building, 1,297,000 tons for public welfare and 28,000 tons for official consumption.

In view, however, of the fact, first that the self-supply of materials for iron manufacturing is difficult of attainment, second that the capacity for transportation has greatly been reduced and third that the equipment for production has been badly damaged by air-raids, it is considered difficult to put the industry in good working order in a short time. It is thus generally surmised that the total output for the third quarter of this fiscal year beginning in October will not exceed 70,000 tons, thought 150,000 tons is the amount aimed at. Such being the case, special efforts are required toward the restoration of factories to their former state and the ensuring of the adequate importation of raw materials.

Transportation Is Big Issue

The loss of Korea has deprived Japan of productivity to the extent of 400,000 tons of pig iron, and yet it is believed that, with sufficient repairs and improvements effected in equipment and in the methods of production, Japan will be able to turn out 3,500,000 tons or thereabouts a year. The biggest problem relates to the importation of raw materials, on the prospects of which, indeed, the Japanese iron manufacturing industry necessarily depends. For the production of 4,250,000 tons of ordinary steel as already mentioned, Japan must import 500,000 tons of pig iron. 1,000,000 tons of scrap iron, 8,000,000 tons of iron ore and 4,000,000 tons of coal.

But in the circumstances in which East Asiatic countries are now placed, it is probably well-nigh impossible for Japan to obtain such large imports from them. The most we can hope is presumably to import 500,000 tons of pig iron, 1,500,000 tons of scrap iron, 5,500,000 tons of iron ore and 2,500,000 tons of coal. If Japan can import these raw materials to the amount mentioned, she will be able to produce 3,750,000 tons of steel, and if she can then import 500,000 tons of seel from America, her demand for 4,250,000 tons of steel for the next year will be met.

If, on the contrary, Japan should not be allowed to import raw materials, her domestic supply of steel would be only 700,000 tons. Such being the case, it behooves the Government to make the best possible efforts to get the necessary raw materials imported in adequate quantities. On the success or failure of its endeavors in this direction will depend the fate of the Japanese iron manufacturing industry.

READERS IN COUNCIL

Friendship With The Allies

To the Editor:

It should be clear to all that the Pacific War was caused by the Japanese militarists', aggressive and imperialistic actions, but on the other hand, I believe it necessary to point out that there was another, and more basic reason, the Japanese people in general's lack of true knowledge of the English and the Americans. If they had had a correct understanding of the English and the American way of life, their way of thinking, then, all the propaganda on the part of the militarists may have proved of no effect. It was because the masses did not have a proper grasp of realities, that they were unable to discredit or contradict the imperialists' assertions and insinuations. The Japanese had only an extremely superficial knowledge of the English or the Americans, and were utterly ignorant of their underlying characteristics. They were able to copy their manners and imitate their actions, but not their ways of thinking. There is need for a clear recognition of this fact as a fundamental source of Japan's tragedy, in their future relations with the Allies.

Today, the Japanese are being given a splendid chance to redeem this defect, to learn those things which they did not know. After all, individual friendship is the best way to learn ways of living and thinking. While at the same time, we should remember that democracy cannot be acquired by the memorizing of definitions and formulas, but must be learned by experience of ways of living and thinking; hence, individual friendship being extremely effective.

Therefore, it is my most earnest hope that some organization for bringing about such an ideal state of affairs shall be set up. Some sort of club in which the Japanese as well as the Allies can become members and meet Americans and others, or have correspondence with them, should be of great use in the task of re-education. Before the war, I remember there being a few international correspondence societies; something along such lines might be considered. The members could be classified according to their age, sex, interests, and residence, and a monthly bulletin in which they are categorically listed, published. Club-houses should be established in all the key-cities. The idea being for the members living in the cities with club-houses, to meet and converse at all moments of leisure, while those of other districts can be associated with each other through correspondence, choosing their companions from the bulletin. At times, the club should sponsor tea parties at the homes of Japanese members, both in true American or English style and true Japanese. For, although I have until now described only the points advantageous to ourselves, this club can be useful to the officers and soldiers of the Allied forces who wish to have an intimate view of the Japanese, their customs and thoughts.

Such an organ should be beneficial to the Allies, from other standpoints also. For, from what I have seen and heard of the Allied soldiers, it seems that the greater part of those who are at present in Japan, are quite young, some are still in their teens or have just left them. I sometimes wonder what they do to spend their moments of leisure, their pass days. Of course, the Allies may be well provided by means of recreation, and to worry myself about such matters, may only brand me as a busybody. Bu I imagine that they sometimes wish for the companionship of a civilian. Maybe a nice girl friend (in the true meaning of the word), maybe a young man who shares his interests in music, literature, or any other subject. Does he have any means of fulfilling his wishes? Has he the opportunity to meet such people as he would like to? I am afraid the answer is in the negative. It seems a pity that he should spend his time at the none too tender mercy of the sirens of the R.A.A. For, although such forms of recreation and amusement may have their uses, and cannot be condemned entirely, I believe that it would be far better that pureminded youths should keep away from such places if possible.

I hope I have made clear my case calling for an organization stimulating and encouraging friendship between the Japanese and the Allies, and shown the merits for both parties, of such an organ.

HIROO MUKAI.

Karuizawa

THE DIET FINDS DIFFICULTY IN SWITCHING TO DEMOCRACY

Behavior Studied Of Men Who Were Picked To Run Country Along Totalitarian Lines

By TADASHI TAKAGI

In approaching this bill the Diet began to show its true character. The Progressive and Liberal parties modified the Government bill to recognize payments of rent by tenant farmers in kind, instead of in money, as provided in the original measure. The parties also revised the bill to read that the payment of rent should be at the rate of ¥75 per koku of rice instead of ¥55 provided in the original measure.

The Social Democratic Party took the position that all cultivated lands should be brought under state management and that the State should distribute these lands to farmers without compensation.

The discussions in the Lower House showed that the Progressive and Liberal parties were defenders of the capitalistic system after all, and that both parties had nothing in common with the Social Democratic party with its emphasis on the need of socializing the country.

Move Toward Socialism

The labor union bill represented a first step toward the socialization of government in Japan. It was not long before the discussion of the bill got under way that practically all Diet members, with their lack of knowledge about measures of this kind, showed themselves not qualified to examine it. Their attitude toward the measure reminded one of the fact that they were members returned in a general election controlled by the Tojo Government, the last Government to take any inteligent interest in labor measures like the labor union bill.

The presentation of such labor legislation to the Diet was an admission by the Government of the gravity of the current condition of the country.

The drift of the discussions on the question of constitutional reform in the Diet is a matter of general knowledge. The Progressive, Liberal, and Social Democratic parties found themselves in agreement with the Government that there should be a constitutional monarchy under the Emperor system, that the powers of the Diet should be extended, that the State Ministers should be responsible for all phases of administration, and that the rights and interests of the people should be given a greater measure of protection. Apart from the Communist Party which repudiated the Emperor system, all elements in the Diet were concerned about what should be done in order to realize the form of government under the Emperor system they had in mind.

Modification Is Sight

The Social Democratic Party, for instance, advocated a form of constitutional government under the Emperor. Its spokesman Chozaburo Mizutani, urged on the Government the necessity of modifying Articles One, Two, Three, and Four of the Constitution in which the principle of control of political affairs by the Emperor is laid down. It was clear that the party had its eyes on the British type of government. Throughout the discussion the party failed to clarify its whole policy.

The Peers showed themselves delicately-minded about this question of constitutional reform. Some of them said that they could no longer bear to hear all the talk about the abolition of the Emperor system, and appealed to the Government to do something to put an end to such talk.

Justice Minister Iwata told these Peers that he saw nothing wrong in discussions about the merits and the demerits of the Emperor system, and that he would charge lese majeste to any making personal attacks on the Emperor.

The question is the way in which these punitive clauses mentioned by the Justice Minister should be applied.

Opened to the Press

The House of Peers opened the hitherto closed doors of its committee meetings to the press for the first time in the last Diet session. While quite a lot of dust rose over the issue from among privilege-conscious Upper House members, the opening of committee sessions to newspapermen displayed nothing other than the out-of-date ideas to which the venerable assembly is still clinging.

How great a role the House of Peers has played in maintaining the feudalistic political setup of Japan and in prostituting the popular opinion is borne out by the fact that as many as 32 House members or 8 per cent of its standing membership have been named by SCAP as suspected war criminals up to December 18.

The Lower House, meanwhile, has produced eight war criminal suspects from its Progressive Party and Independents. The Progressives were at once dumbfounded and horrified as the Allied arrest order came to Dr. Masataka Ota, chairman of the party's political affairs investigation commission, whom everybody had regarded as free from such charges. Another trouble for the Progressive Party was its failure to find a suitable person to act as its president up to the very last day of the Diet session, with the nightmarish threat of the party's disintegration haunting the members, especially the higher-ups, throughout the 22-day session, in which, however, this overwhelming majority party has done "quite a good job." Finally, on the day when the Lower House was dissolved, the Progressives picked up 73-year-old Chuji Machida, super-veteran parliamentarian who once held the Agriculture and Forestry portfolio. Aside from his advanced age, many fear whether old Machida still has enough enthusiasm and political influence to lead the overwhelming majority party successfully and, if nominated Prime Minister as he will probably be, to be quite successful in pulling the trouble-ridden nation through the present appalling situation.

War Responsibility Morted

At the outset of the session, much discussion was held about the war responsibility of Diet members but the dubiously-worded "Resolution Regarding the War Responsibility of Diet Members" seems to have cleared the Lower House members of their guilty consciousness, if they had any. It is an ironical fact that 12 House members who voluntarily resigned their posts by way of assuming moral responsibility are not regarded by the public in general as being obliged to take the action. Anyway, one can expect some of the members to abstain from running for the January election while others who dare to stand for the poll will be given fair judgment by the people.

The bill for revision in the Criminal Suit Law, which was introduced by the Lower House and which was deliverately sabotaged by the Upper House, was designed to restrain the Justice Ministry's baneful practice of cynically ignoring fundamental human rights by authorizing the bar associations to appeal with the Justice Minister's sanction whereas at present the right of appeal is the exclusive monopoly of the public procurators. This was the fourth time that this Lower House bill was smothered down by the Upper House—an eloquent testimony to the latter's ultra-conservative character.

All told, the last session of the Diet devoted its first half of its limited period to wranglings and idle talk over the war responsibility issue and the second half to hasty "deliberations" on the farm bill and the Labor Union Bill, which it originally intended to nullify, under pressure of the SCAP directive to free the farmers. Now, the "preparations" for creating a democratic Japan have thus been made. The next question is the election, which has become all the more important in view of what the Diet has done, or failed to do.

(End)

Tokyo-Manila Radio Service

Kyodo-AP

TOKYO, December 24.—SCAP directed the Japanese Government to provide and operate radio telegraph circuit between Tokyo and Manila for carrying official messages of occupation forces.

OUR MEXICO LETTER

By JOHN EVANS
AP World Newsfeatures

MEXICO CITY—Manuel Avila Camacho starts his sixth and last year as President of Mexico with one of his most troublesome problems ahead of him.

He has promised the country "honest elections" when Mexico votes next July 7, for his successor. But his party, the government party, PRM (Partido Revolucionario Mexicano), has declared against important election reforms.

Aside from that problem, Avila Camacho has faced and done much with the one of steering Mexico away from too much "revolution" and in doing so he has accumulated much credit for progress.

Probably the war did more than anything else to help the president steer his course. The United States aided his program with experts and money because it was interested in buying Mexican raw materials.

Soldiers Won Honors

Mexico declared war against Germany, Italy and Japan, June 1, 1942, but for some time before that Mexico was preparing to be a war factory for the United States. She did not send any military units to Europe but many soldiers of Mexican blood were at the front and some won the Congressional Medal of Honor. In the Pacific, Mexico had the 201st Air Squadron which Gen. H. H. Arnold credited with putting 30,000 Japanese out of commission.

Germany bought and sold much here before the war, many Germans lived here and many Mexicans were sympathetic to Germany—so Avila Camacho is given credit by his friends with a certain achievement in putting Mexico frankly into the war on the Allied side

Two typical accomplishments of the president are his campaign to make every Mexican literate and his fostering of industry.

People speak and usually think of the president as mild, neutral and not strong. They seem surprised when they tabulate the president's remaking of Mexico, still incomplete, but well started. The president is the persuasive type. He usually speaks only when his backstage work has swung enough people into line.

Offers Security System

Since Dec. 1, 1940, Avila Camacho has given the country a broad social security system, nearing its second year; a stronger financial system; one year military service, projected before Mexico entered the war; much basic industrial development; better roads; a stable judiciary; and the United States-Mexico water treaty, ratified last month, which shares the Rio Grande and other border waters for tremendous future irrigation.

As the president unobtrusively guided his country nearer the middle of the road he sought links with other countries.

The United States and Mexico are linked by geography and convenience, but Avila Camacho tried for real ties and less friction. The late President Roosevelt and he stamped their seals on such a policy during their meeting at Monterrey, April 20, 1943.

Mexico tied herself to the outside world by such agreements as Bretton Woods, the San Francisco United Nations Charter, UNRRA, and other international organizations. She emphasized her part in the Latin-American and hemisphere ideas by her Chapultepec conference for defense of the Americas.

It may be that the president utilizes rather than creates ideas but the nature and the value of his work is exemplified in the Mexican-American Commission for Economic Cooperation, which reported in January, this year, a long range $383,000,000 program for dams, irrigation, electric power plants, steel, textile, paper, chemical and all sorts of other plants. A good many millions already have gone into this program. It may never be completed but even a good start on it could transform the country.

Radar Equipment Destroyed

Kyodo-AP

YAWATA, December 24.—A total of $50,000 worth of radar equipment used for the protection of steel mills here has been destroyed by infantrymen of the 32nd Red Arrow Division.